

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ridge Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

 Bounded roughly by 87th, Penn Central & Rock Island
 railroads, Prospect, 115th, Longwood, Lothair, Bell,
 Hoyme, Damen, Hamilton and Leavitt

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
 2nd

STATE

Illinois

VICINITY OF

CODE

17

COUNTY

Cook

CODE

31

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Forest

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Cook County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Illinois Historic Structures Survey

DATE

1972

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of Conservation

CITY, TOWN

Springfield

STATE

Illinois

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Ridge Historic District is located in the southwestern corner of the City of Chicago, about 15 miles from the commercial center, and embraces most of the traditional neighborhoods of Morgan Park and Beverly lying between the Rock Island and Penn Central railroads to the east and Western Avenue to the west. The land in the district is geologically some of the most significant in the city, being the spot of highest elevation and the only area of Chicago that can, by any stretch of the imagination, be termed hilly.

The district extends over roughly the northern half of the Blue Island Ridge, an elevated tableland between 75 and 100 feet above the current level of Lake Michigan running from 87th Street south to the town of Blue Island. At the end of the last glacial period, the ridge was at first an island in the lake and then a part of its western shore, the water's edge having been at Longwood Drive. The subsequent retreat of the lake exposed a series of sand bars to the east of the ridge, the major easternmost bar now marked by the route of Prospect Avenue. The area between this bar and the ridge was a lagoon which gradually devolved into swampland that has since been drained. Although affected by residential development and the attendant laying of streets, etc., most of these natural features, including an oak grove along the ridge's eastern edge, are still easily discernible and form an important aspect of the district.

The district's irregular boundaries are determined in part by this irregular topography, but mainly serve to distinguish between those areas that are consistent with the visual impact of the district as a whole and those that are not. The short northern boundary follows 87th Street, thus including the termination of the ridge and the important forested open space of the county forest preserve. On the east and southeast, the boundary alternately follows the east line of the Penn Central right-of-way, the interior property lines east and then south of Prospect, and the east line of the Rock Island suburban track. This line separates the district from areas of substantially different architectural, historic and economic character. The complicated southern and western boundaries -- roughly 115th Street, the respective interior property lines west of Longwood, Lothair, Bell, Hoyne, Damen, Hamilton and Leavitt, and the southern limit of the forest preserve -- exclude areas in which the physical character, though similar to that of the district as a whole, is largely dominated by structures either too recent in date to warrant inclusion or, particularly south of 107th Street, with little remaining visual character.

Land use in the district is overwhelmingly residential, with no industrial usage and commercial development limited to 95th Street and the immediate proximity of the Rock Island commuter stations. Morgan Park Academy on 111th Street is the sole major institution, the others falling totally within the norm associated with residential development. Transportation is provided by the Rock Island suburban line bisecting the district, city bus lines on 95th, 103rd and 111th Streets, and city streets, particularly those serviced by bus routes and Longwood Drive. The overall street pattern reflects the combination of late 19th century curvilinear design and the standard Chicago grid. No street runs the entire length

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of the district's north-south axis without interruption and long street vistas, incongruent with the uneven topography, are generally avoided, serving, in concert with numerous large shade trees, to further emphasize the almost suburban residential quality.

Single-family, owner-occupied detached residences are the predominant building type, with the few multiple-dwelling structures generally restricted to the Rock Island railroad corridor and a short strip along 11th street. In general, more modest houses -- one and two-story cottages and bungalows on narrow lots -- dominate the short east-west streets east of the railroad, while the more pretentious -- set on lots up to four acres -- are located on the crest of the ridge from Longwood west and along Prospect and Wood. Ample set-back from the street (greatest along Longwood), large yards, random open spaces, and a prevalent absence of fences all contribute to a sense of spaciousness.

The architectural styles in the district are those in current usage in Chicago and suburbs from about 1870 to 1930, with no single style dominant. The earliest remaining residences are Italianate, built in the 1870's. Queen Anne, Shingle Style, Victorian Gothic, Romanesque, and Classic and Tudor and other Revival styles all made subsequent contributions to the varied fabric. Though the district includes many frame structures, masonry and stucco are the prevailing materials, the latter particularly noticeable in a number of rectilinear houses that defy easy stylistic categorization.

Of special note are several residences emanating from the Prairie School, including one of the largest extant concentrations of the work of Walter Burley Griffin (12 houses). Frank Lloyd Wright, Dwight Perkins (as well as Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton), and the firms of Tallmadge & Watson, Spencer and Powers, and Von Holst and Fyfe are also represented. In addition, a number of residences stylistically related to the Prairie School still await attribution. Other architects whose work appears within the district include Charles H. Frost, the firm of Chatten & Hammond, Robert Seyfarth, J. Beaudry (in the office of Tallmadge and Watson), and John and Murray Hetherington, members of a locally prominent architectural family.

Intrusions in the Ridge District are remarkably few and mainly confined to post-World War II residences scattered throughout the district. An arts center on 11th street, some newer commercial and multiple-residential structures in the Rock Island corridor, on 11th street and other major arteries, and a few religious structures -- notably the catholic church on Longwood -- are the major disruptions in an otherwise homogeneous residential pattern.

78. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Those areas of the Beverly and Morgan Park neighborhoods encompassed by the Ridge Historic District are distinctive through a unique interplay of factors, each of which is in itself a rarity in the City of Chicago. Its character of substantial residential architecture sensitively integrated into a varied landscape is without parallel and has survived the years virtually un tarnished. Among the low-density areas in the city, none has so successfully retained its building stock and the congruent sense of an almost organic evolution. The architectural niveau is unusually high throughout the district and does not lack significant peaks -- both historical and architectural -- to bring that niveau into sharp focus. Since no particular architectural style preponderates, the resultant mixture produces a pleasant, unregimented aura that emphasizes the wide range of individual ideas that is so much a part of our heritage. Cohesion, diversity and quality are three of the outstanding features of the district: features that are readily apparent to even the least-practiced eye and features that transport us, if not to another place, certainly to another time.

HISTORY

The earliest history of the Ridge Historic District is intertwined with that of the Pottawotamie Indians, who used the elevated land for hunting and encampment and as a section of the north-south trail uniting their nation. This trail, later called the Vincennes Road, was in early use to connect the white outposts at Forts Vincennes and Dearborn and, after the Pottawotomiea ceded their land rights to the government in 1833 and were subsequently removed, it continued as the main thoroughfare between the Wabash Valley and Chicago, playing an early, important role in the city's settlement.

The first permanent white inhabitants of the district were DeWitt Lane, who located near the present intersection of 103rd and Seeley in 1832, and Norman Rexford, who in 1834 opened a tavern where the Vincennes Road descended the ridge near 91st and Pleasant. Rexford left the following year, and it was not until 1839, when John Blackstone purchased 3,000 acres at the north end of the ridge, that settlement may be said to have begun in earnest. The extent of this earliest settlement is difficult to determine, but was sufficient to support a school before 1844.

In 1844, Thomas Morgan assembled the entire ridge from 91st to 115th streets, including Blackstone's holdings, and settled at the latter's

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HISTORY (CONT'D.)

homestead. From this time, when the ridge and vicinity became subject to ever increasing agricultural use, until the late 1860's and the beginning of purely residential exploitation, the progress of settlement was quite even throughout the area. Later development, more dependent on railroad and land company policies, followed a tract by tract pattern reflected in the variety of subdivision names: Morgan Park, Washington Heights, Tracy, Walden, Longwood, Upwood, and Beverly Hills.

As was the case in most of Chicago's outlying neighborhoods and older suburbs, serious residential growth in the Ridge District was a direct result of improved transportation, usually in the form of railroads, as here. In 1852, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad located its main track through the swampy lowland east of the ridge. Since the Rock Island originally provided no service to the ridge, the limited increase in activity that followed was more likely the result of the 1854 relocation and improvement of the Vincennes Road parallel to the railroad. In 1859, however, the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis Railway (later the Panhandle and now part of the Penn Central) ran tracks that crossed the Rock Island at Tracy (103rd St.) and a settlement arose at the junction. Both railroads soon developed service for the residents, the P., C., C. & St. L. in 1864-65 and the Rock Island in 1869-70 with the laying of its accomodation or "dummy" line. The latter was pivotal in the growth of the district, particularly after 1889 when the spur was extended further north along its present route.

On August 1, 1868, Thomas Morgan's lands were purchased from his heirs by F.H. Winston, who subaequently conveyed them to the newly formed Blue Island Land and Building Company on April 26, 1869. Winston and the company's other principals, notably George C. Walker, immediately embarked on a systematic program of subdivision and settlement. Although the company's holdings embraced virtually the entire ridge and eastern lowlands from 91st to 119th streets and were first platted in entirety as the Washington heights subdivision July 10, 1869, the section from 107th to Lyons (119th) was quickly separated and subdivided as Morgan Park.

While settlement along the ridge north of 107th was mostly sporadic and sparse, Morgan Park embarked on an immediate period of growth, partly sustained by persons displaced in the Great Fire of 1871. Streets were designed and laid out in 1869-70 by a British designer, Thomas F. Nichols; lots were auctioned at frequent sales during 1870-73; grading, draining of low land, and sewer construction were begun in 1873. Many settlers during this first wave located on Prospect and around the Rock Island depot at 111th street.

Morgan Park was incorporated as a village in 1882. Annexation to Chicago was debated beginning in the mid-1890's and culminated in the occupation of the village by Chicago police after the diaputed and

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HISTORY (CONT'D)

subsequently invalidated election of 1911. In 1914, however, the question was finally settled at the polls and Morgan Park was annexed to the city.

Early growth of the village was stimulated by policy pursued by George Walker and the land company to attract educational institutions to locate there. Most significant was the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, which was persuaded to move from Hyde Park in 1877 with a donation of five acres of land. The Seminary was a focal point in the community until its absorption, in 1892, into the University of Chicago, the new institution it had helped create. Mount Vernon Military Academy (later Morgan Park Military Academy and now simply Morgan Park Academy) was founded in 1873 and served as the preparatory department of the University of Chicago from 1892 until 1907. A third institution, the Chicago Female College was established by Gilbert Thayer in 1875. It was absorbed into the University's preparatory department and remained a part of the Academy after 1907. The Society of the American Institute of Hebrew, founded in 1881 by William Rainey Harper, was early a force in the study of Hebrew and the Old Testament.

Another attraction for Morgan Park settlement was the accessibility of employment. The Rock Island railroad, itself a source of employment in the village, also provided easy transit for the professional classes to Chicago's commercial center. A major employer was established in Morgan Park in 1887, when the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works located east of the District on Vincennes Avenue.

During the 1890's and early 1900's, surface lines from Chicago served the community on Vincennes, Western between 111th and 119th, and on 111th, further improving the transportation system and provoking ever-increasing growth. This reached its peak in the 1920's, with the general residential pattern of the community being well established and residential maturity achieved by 1929. Newer construction, though significant, has been most noticeable in the areas directly to the east and west of the district and has had little effect on the character of the area as one of substantial single-family houses set in an attractive environment.

That part of the District north of 107th street, now known variously as Beverly and Beverly Hills, was originally incorporated in 1874 as part of the Village of Washington Heights. At that time, though settlement was mainly east of the Panhandle railroad in the present community of Washington Heights, Prospect Avenue, as laid out and subdivided by the Blue Island Land and Building Co., was already a major residential street. Tracy Avenue (103rd) also shared in this early growth, particularly near the older settlement at the Rock Island-Panhandle crossing.

Subsequent development, exclusively residential, was at first determined by two factors: the passenger stations along the Rock Island dummy

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HISTORY (CONT'D)

line and the high north-south ridge just west of Longwood. The peak of the ridge attracted affluent settlers of the professional classes and developed as an exclusive residential section north from 107th to about 97th. To the east, small, more modest settlements arose around the stations, especially those at Walden (99th) and Tracy (103rd).

In 1889, the northern part of the community from 87th to 95th was annexed to Chicago as part of the Town of Lake; the following year, the remainder south to 107th was added as part of Washington Heights. Development continued steadily, if uneventfully, and by 1914, when Morgan Park was annexed, settlement in Beverly was relatively dense from the ridge east to the Rock Island tracks and between 93rd and 96th and 102nd and 106th as far west as the line of Damen. During the First World War and the following decade, Beverly experienced a building boom that led it to maturity by 1930. Little vacant land remained within the boundaries of the District, the major exception being the northernmost section of the ridge, now a county forest preserve. Most recent construction has been limited to previously undeveloped areas immediately east and west of Western Avenue. Like Morgan Park in the southern part of the district, Beverly has retained a strong quality of residential gentility enhanced by pleasant natural surroundings.

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SITES AND STRUCTURES OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Numbers refer to map.

1. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBURBAN STATION
11449 S.Hale
Built in 1892 by contractor Porter J.Walker
The station was erected at a cost of \$3,600, all but \$900 contributed by local residents.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
2. REID HOUSE
8901 S.Hamilton
Built in 1929 by architect Murray Hetherington
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
3. HOUSE
10153 S.Hoyne
Built in 1916 by architect J.Beaudry
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
4. HOUSE
Northeast corner Hoyne and 107th street.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
5. GEORGE C. WALKER BRANCH, CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY
11071 S. Hoyne
Built in 1890 by Architect Charles H. Frost
The library was originally donated by George Walker, one of the organizers of the Blue Island Land and Building Co., as the village library of Morgan Park. Two sympathetic corner additions were added in 1930.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
6. MORGAN PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
11153 S.Hoyne
Built in 1915-17
The congregation was organized in 1886 and was originally located across the street at 11160 S.Hoyne (v.No.60).
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
7. S.A.TANNER HOUSE
9640 S.Longwood
Built in 1909 by architects Tallmadge and Watson
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

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8. EVANS HOUSE
9914 S. Longwood
Built in 1909 by architect Frank Lloyd Wright
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
9. E.L. ROBERTS HOUSE
10134 S. Longwood
Built by Roberts in the 1880's
Roberts was a lumberman. The house has been in use as a convent and
rectory since 1947.
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE
10. HORACE HORTON HOUSE
10200 S. Longwood
Built in 1887
Horace Horton was the founder of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.
ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
11. IRISH CASTLE
10244 S. Longwood
Built in 1886 for \$80,000 by developer Robert C. Givins
The castle of native Joliet limestone is a replica of a castle on
the River Daa in Ireland. It has been occupied by the Unitarian
Church since the early 1940's.
Architectural and Historical Significance
12. THIRTEENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
10317 S. Longwood
Built in 1916 by architect Howard L. Cheney
The congregation was founded in 1914.
Architectural significance
13. ANDERSON HOUSE
10400 S. Longwood
The house was owned for many years by John S. McKinlay, president of
Marshall Field and Co. It is now the official residence of the
president of Chicago State University.
Architectural Significance
14. HOUSE
10432 S. Longwood
Home of S.E. Thomason, a noted newspaperman and co-founder in 1928
of the Daily Times, Chicago's first tabloid newspaper.
Architectural and Historical Significance

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15. HARRY N. TOLLES HOUSE
10561 S. Longwood
Built in 1911 by architect Walter Burley Griffin
Architectural Significance
16. BARKER HOUSE
10650 S. Longwood
The house is now a church and previously housed the Loring School
for Girls.
Architectural Significance
17. HOUSE
10856 S. Longwood
For many years, this was the home of Paul Harris, founder of the
Rotary in 1905.
Historical Significance
18. MORGAN PARK METHODIST CHURCH
11030 S. Longwood
Built in 1912 by architects Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton; church house
at north end added in 1927.
Architectural Significance
19. W.S. KISKADDON HOUSE
11156 S. Longwood
Kiskaddon was a grocer and prominent realtor. Later, the home of
Rev. Philip Yarrow, head of the Illinois Vigilance Assoc. (an anti-
saloon group) and minister of the Morgan Park Congregational Church.
Architectural and Historical Significance
20. VINCENNES TRAIL
In 91st street at Pleasant
A boulder and bronze marker were placed in 1928 at the point where
the Vincennes Trail descended the ridge approaching Fort Dearborn.
The Trail, originally a major Indian trail, was one of the most
important roads leading into Chicago and played a substantial role
in the city's early development.
Historical Significance
21. HENRY BELDING HOUSE
9167 S. Pleasant
Built in 1893
Henry Belding was a prominent manufacturer connected with the soap
company of the same name. This also marks the site of the "Upwood"

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21. (Cont.)
farm of Thomas Morgan, one of the area's original settlers. Stones from the farm's sheepcote were used in constructing the present home.
Architectural and Historical Significance
22. W.M.R.FRENCH HOUSE
9203 S.Pleasant
W.M.R.French was prominent in artistic circles in the city and one of the first directors of the Chicago Art Institute. A frieze on the porch is by his brother, David-Chester French, designer of the Washington Monument.
Historical Significance
23. HOUSE
9319 S.Pleasant
From 1897 until 1910, the home of John H.Vanderpoel (1857-1911), a noted painter and teacher. Vanderpoel was head of the instruction department at the Art Institute of Chicago, author of the standard instructional work The Human Figure, and a member of the British Royal Academy. A street, school, and public art museum in the district are named in his honor.
Historical Significance
24. JESSIE M.ADAMS HOUSE
9326 S.Pleasant
Built in 1900 by architect Frank Lloyd Wright
Architectural Significance
25. HOUSE
9351 S.Pleasant
Architectural Significance
26. JOHN ELLIS HOUSE
9357 S.Pleasant
Built by architect Robert Seyfarth
Architectural Significance
27. L.S.DICKEY HOUSE
10900 S.Prospect
Built in 1912 by architects Chatten & Hammond
The house is sited on a four-acre lot, largest in the historic district and one of the largest residential lots in the city.
Architectural Significance

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28. INGERSOLL (I.S.BLACKWELDER) HOUSE
10910 S.Prospect
Built in 1866; extensive additions in 1877
Blackwelder was president of the Niagara Insurance Company, which adjusted many losses from the Great Fire of 1871, and president of the village of Morgan Park. His wife was very active in local affairs and was the first woman to vote in an election in Cook County.
Historic Significance
29. DR.WILLIAM H.GERMAN HOUSE
10924 S.Prospect
Built in 1884; since extensively remodelled
Dr.German was the first physician in Morgan Park and one of the village's most prominent citizens.
Historical Significance
30. MORGAN PARK CHRISTIAN CHURCH
10929 S.Prospect
Built in 1887 as the Morgan Park Methodist Church; remodelled in 1917
The Christian Church congregation was founded in 1914 and acquired the property in 1917. The original building is not visible and the church is cited for the remodelling.
Architectural Significance
31. G.W.FERGUSON HOUSE
10934 S.Prospect
Built ca.1871
Ferguson was president of the Lancaster Insurance Company. The second owner, Henry Crossman, was a prominent Chicago industrialist and one of the founders of the Chicago Opera Co.
Architectural and Historical Significance
32. THOMAS LACKORE HOUSE
10956 S.Prospect
Built in 1870-72; much altered
Thomas Lackore was a relative of the area's first permanent settler, DeWitt Lane, and a scion of the Lackore family prominent in the early settlement of the ridge.
Historical Significance
33. LE BOSQUET HOUSE
10224 S.Seeley
Built in 1911 by architects Von Holst and Fyfe
Architectural significance

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34. HOUSE
10235 S. Seeley
Architectural Significance
35. HOUSE
10415 S. Seeley
Architectural Significance
36. WM. HOPKINSON HOUSE
10820 S. Drew
Built in 1871
Hopkinson was an Englishman active in the market and lumber businesses. He was one of the original stockholders of the Blue Island Land and Building Co. and first president of the Morgan Park village board.
Historical and Architectural Significance
37. CHARLES I. DRAKE HOUSE
10745 S. Seeley
Built in 1908 by architects Spencer and Powers
Architectural Significance
38. FOUNTAIN
Northeast corner Wood and 103rd street
The fountain was erected in memory of Helen Griswold Heffron, a noted floriculturist.
Visual Significance
39. HOUSE
1826 W. 91st street
Built before 1899
Architectural Significance
40. FRANK N. OLMSTED HOUSE
1624 W. 100th place
Built in 1910-11 by Russell L. Blount to plans of architect Walter Burley Griffin
Olmsted was an electrician whom Blount may have met when building No. 44 (q.v.).
Architectural Significance
41. HOUSE
1942 W. 102nd street
Architectural Significance

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42. RUSSELL L. BLOUNT HOUSE II
1950 W. 102nd street
Built in 1912 for R.L. Blount to plans of architect Walter Burley Griffin
Blount built this house for a client but the agreement was cancelled and Blount decided to occupy the house himself.
Architectural Significance
43. HARRY G. VAN NOSTRAND HOUSE
1666 W. 104th place
Built in 1911 for R.L. Blount to plans by architect Walter Burley Griffin
Van Nostrand was a salesman who rented the house before purchasing in 1916.
Architectural Significance
44. EDMUND C. GARRITY HOUSE
1712 W. 104th place
Built in 1909-10 for R.L. Blount by architect Walter Burley Griffin
Blount originally intended the house as his own residence but sold it before completion to Garrity, president of the National Plumbing and Heating Co.
Architectural Significance
45. RUSSELL L. BLOUNT HOUSE I
1724 W. 104th place
Built in 1910-11 for R.L. Blount by architect Walter Burley Griffin
Blount worked in real estate for the Continental Bank and also built and sold homes on his own. He was responsible for all but one of the extant Griffin houses in the district.
Architectural Significance
46. ARTHUR G. JENJINSON HOUSE
1727 W. 104th place
Built in 1912 for R.L. Blount to plans by architect Walter Burley Griffin
Architectural Significance
47. WALTER D. SALMON HOUSE
1736 W. 104th place
Built in 1912-13 for Samuel J. Wells by architect Walter Burley Griffin
Wells was R.L. Blount's father-in-law. Salmon rented the house until purchasing in 1917.
Architectural Significance
48. HARRY F. NEWLAND HOUSE
1737 W. 104th place
Built in 1912-13 for R.L. Blount by architects Spencer and Powers
Architectural Significance

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49. MORGAN PARK ACADEMY GYMNASIUM
2153 W. 112th street
Built in 1900 by architect Dwight Perkins
Morgan Park Academy was established as a military academy in 1873 and functioned as the preparatory department of the University of Chicago from 1892-1907. The gymnasium, built to replace the one destroyed by fire in 1898, is the Academy's oldest remaining building.
Architectural and Historical Significance
50. IDA F. WILLIAMS HOUSE
1632 W. 104th street
Built in 1913 by R.L.Blount
The house is a modified version of No.43 and is based on an anonymous reworking of Griffin's plans.
Historical Significance
51. WILLIAM R. HORNEBAKER HOUSE
1710 W. 104th street
Built in 1914 for the estate of Thomas Wells by R.L.Blount
See No. 50.
Historical Significance
52. WILLIAM N. CLARKE HOUSE
1731 W. 104th place
Built in 1913 for R.L.Blount
See No. 50.
Historical Significance
53. HARRY C. FURNEAUX HOUSE
1741 W. 104th place
Built for R.L.Blount in 1913
The house is a modified version of No.47; the changes cannot be attributed to Griffin.
Historical Significance
54. DAN RYAN WOODS FOREST PRESERVE
87th and Western
Landscaping begun in 1931 under supervising architect John Barstow Morrill
The northernmost extension of the Blue Island Ridge was acquired by the Cook County Forest Preserve District Sept. 7, 1917, making it one of the very first properties in the county's green belt. The preserve includes a bird sanctuary and an extensive grove of virgin oak. The most significant landscaping consists of a

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54. (Cont.)
stone-edged pool and an elegant serpentine channelization of an intermittent stream with native limestone.
Open Space and Landscaping Significance
55. HOUSE
9306 S. Pleasant
Built by architect John Todd Hetherington
Architectural Significance
56. HOUSE
2203 W. 111th street
Built in 1872
The house was built by the Blue Island Land and Building Co. for a faculty member of the Baptist Theological Seminary. The Seminary itself located nearby in 1877.
Historical Significance
57. REV. JUSTIN A. SMITH HOUSE
2204 W. 111th street
Built in 1872
Justin Smith was one of the founders of the Chicago Baptist Theological Union. His son, who was born and raised here, was a noted author and managing editor of the Chicago Daily News. The house was the site of discussions and negotiations between William Rainey Harper, Thomas W. Goodspeed, George W. Northrup, F.T. Gates, and the representative of John D. Rockefeller that led to the foundation of the University of Chicago in 1892.
Historical Significance
58. HOUSE
1748 W. 96th street
Built before 1887; modified
The structure was originally a railroad station, functioned as the area's first Sunday School, a church, and, since about 1903, a residence.
Historical Significance
59. MORGAN PARK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY
11057-59 S. Hoyne
Built in 1877; greatly altered
The library is the only one of the original seminary buildings to survive, although now changed in use and appearance almost beyond recognition.
Historical Significance

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60. MORGAN PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (MASONIC HALL)
11160 S.Hoyne
Built in 1891
When the church moved into its new building (v.No.6) in 1917, the original church structure became the Masonic hall and served as an important meeting place.
Historical Significance
61. GALUSHA ANDERSON HOUSE
2032 W. 110th place
Built in 1890
Dr.Anderson was Professor of Homiletics at the Theological Seminary, an early pastor of the First Baptist Church, and a village trustee.
Historical Significance
62. DR. IRA PRICE HOUSE
2124 W.112th street
Built by Dr.Price in 1892
Price was a professor at the Theological Seminary and shared the house with his brother Enoch, an attorney active in civic and educational affairs.
Historical Significance

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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 Sprague, P.E., "Griffin Rediscovered in Beverly," Prairie School Review,
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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATAACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 212

UTM REFERENCES

A	16	44	26	0	46	20	44	0	B	16	44	5	10	0	46	20	46	5		
	ZONE	EASTING			NORTHING					ZONE	EASTING				NORTHING					
C	16	44	5	24	0	46	14	7	6	0	16	44	3	8	0	46	14	7	4	0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Robert Wagner, staff researcher

September 24, 1975

ORGANIZATION

Paul Sprague

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

1808-10 West 103rd Street

TELEPHONE

881-1870

CITY OR TOWN

Chicago

STATE

Illinois

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Anthony J. Dean

TITLE

Director

DATE

1-9-76

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

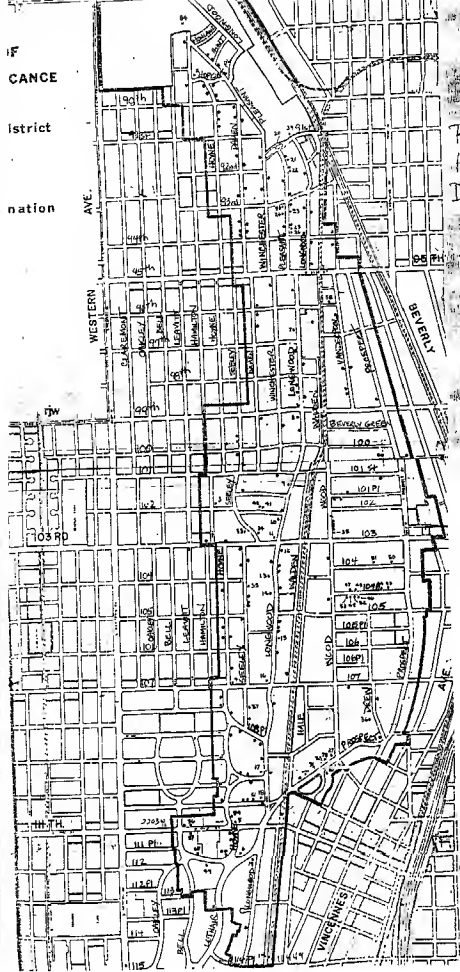
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

IF
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nation

RIDGE
HISTORIC
DISTRICT



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ILLINOIS

Date Entered MAY 28 1976

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Black's Store	Hampton Rock Island County
Ridge Historic District	Chicago Cook County

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

Hon. Charles H. Percy
Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson
Hon. Thomas F. Railsback
Hon. Morgan F. Murphy